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Case No. C07-04330 RMW (HRL)

Case 5:07-cv-04330-RMW

Plaintiff Verigy US, Inc., ("Verigy") hereby objects to the following evidence submitted by Defendants in support of its opposition to Verigy's application for an order to show cause re preliminary injunction set for hearing on December 14, 2007 before this Court:

A. Declaration of Romi Omar Mayder In Support Of Defendants' Response For Order To Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction ("Mayder Declaration")

OBJECTION NO. 1:

Verigy objects to and moves to strike the entire last sentence of paragraph 21, starting on line 19 with:

".... also it appeared that"

Grounds for Objection:

Verigy objects to the statements because there is no showing that Mayder has personal knowledge of the alleged facts in the statements. Mayder does not even identify the source of the information that "appeared" to him. Declarations in support of a motion must be made by a witness having personal knowledge of the facts stated therein. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP") Rule 56(e). Moreover, it is insufficient for a witness simply to state that he or she has personal knowledge of the facts stated. Rather, the declaration itself must contain facts showing the declarant's connection with the matters stated therein, establishing the source of his or her information. Federal Rules of Evidence ("F.R.E.") Rule 602; see, United States v. Shumway, 100 F.3d 1093, 1104 (9th Cir. 1999).

Verigy further objects to the statement because it is speculative and should be excluded pursuant to F.R.E. 403 (exclusion of relevant evidence based on grounds of prejudice, confusion or waste of time.)

Verigy further objects to the statement because it constitutes opinion testimony, does not satisfy the requirements of F.R.E. 701, and should be excluded. *Price v. Kramer*, 200 F3d 1237, 1251 (9th Cir. 2000).

Verigy will respectfully request the court at the hearing on the motion to sustain the above objections and to strike the evidence referred to above.

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OBJECTION NO. 2:

Verigy objects to and moves to strike the first and last sentences of paragraph 26, of the Mayder Declaration, on lines 18, 19 and 21 ½ which state:

"I felt that there would be no competition with Verigy because these custom chips were complementary, or adjacent, to Verigy's Memory chip tester business. I assumed they would also be willing to do so with any new business Mr. Pochowski and I formed."

Grounds for Objection:

Verigy objects to the statement because there is no showing that Mayder has personal knowledge of any facts on which to base his feelings and his assumption. Declarations in support of a motion must be made by a witness having personal knowledge of the facts stated therein. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP") Rule 56(e). Moreover, it is insufficient for a witness simply to state that he or she has personal knowledge of the facts stated. Rather, the declaration itself must contain facts showing the declarant's connection with the matters stated therein, establishing the source of his or her information. Federal Rules of Evidence ("F.R.E.") Rule 602; see, United States v. Shumway, 100 F.3d 1093, 1104 (9th Cir. 1999).

Verigy further objects to the statement because it constitutes opinion testimony, does not satisfy the requirements of F.R.E. 701, and should be excluded. *Price v. Kramer*, 200 F3d 1237, 1251 (9th Cir. 2000).

Verigy further objects to the statement because it is speculative and should be excluded pursuant to F.R.E. 403 (exclusion of relevant evidence based on grounds of prejudice, confusion or waste of time).

Verigy will respectfully request the court at the hearing on the motion to sustain the above objections and to strike the evidence referred to above.

OBJECTION NO. 3:

Verigy objects to and moves to strike paragraph 30 of the Mayder Declaration, at p. 9, line 25 through p. 10, line 1, which states:

"Although in Verigy's complaint it shows a version of the that is marked Agilent

Confidential, that very same document when viewed in the default mode of Microsoft Word does

not show that marking."

Grounds for Objection:

Verigy objects to the statements because there is no showing that Mayder has personal knowledge of any facts on which to base the alleged facts in the statement. Declarations in support of a motion must be made by a witness having personal knowledge of the facts stated therein. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP") Rule 56(e). Moreover, it is insufficient for a witness simply to state that he or she has personal knowledge of the facts stated. Rather, the declaration itself must contain facts showing the declarant's connection with the matters stated therein, establishing the source of his or her information. Here Mayder does not say how, by whom or when the documents were viewed. Federal Rules of Evidence ("F.R.E.") Rule 602; see, United States v. Shumway, 100 F.3d 1093, 1104 (9th Cir. 1999).

Verigy further objects to the statement because it is speculative and should be excluded pursuant to F.R.E. 403 (exclusion of relevant evidence based on grounds of prejudice, confusion or waste of time).

Verigy further objects to the statement because it constitutes opinion testimony, does satisfy the requirements of F.R.E. 701, and should be excluded. *Price v. Kramer*, 200 F3d 1237, 1251 (9th Cir. 2000).

Verigy will respectfully request the court at the hearing on the motion to sustain the above objections and to strike the evidence referred to above.

OBJECTION NO. 4:

Verigy objects to and moves to strike paragraph 30 of the Mayder Declaration, at p. 10, lines 1 through 3, which states:

"A true and correct copy of this view taken from the file sent to is shown in Exhibit D."

Grounds for Objection:

Verigy objects to the statements because there is no showing that Mayder has personal knowledge of any facts on which to base the alleged facts in the statement. Declarations in support of a motion must be made by a witness having personal knowledge of the facts stated

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therein. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP") Rule 56(e). Moreover, it is insufficient for a witness simply to state that he or she has personal knowledge of the facts stated. Rather, the declaration itself must contain facts showing the declarant's connection with the matters stated therein, establishing the source of his or her information. Federal Rules of Evidence ("F.R.E.") Rule 602; see, United States v. Shumway, 100 F.3d 1093, 1104 (9th Cir. 1999). Here Mayder does not say how, by whom or when the documents were viewed.

Verigy further objects to the statement because it is speculative and should be excluded pursuant to F.R.E. 403 (exclusion of relevant evidence based on grounds of prejudice, confusion or waste of time).

Verigy further objects to the statement because it constitutes opinion testimony, does satisfy the requirements of F.R.E. 701, and should be excluded. *Price v. Kramer*, 200 F3d 1237, 1251 (9th Cir. 2000).

Verigy will respectfully request the court at the hearing on the motion to sustain the above objections and to strike the evidence referred to above.

OBJECTION NO. 5:

Verigy objects to and moves to strike Exhibit D to the Mayder Declaration.

Grounds for Objection:

Verigy objects to and moves to strike the document because it has not been properly authenticated. Documentary evidence must be authenticated, usually by declaration by someone with personal knowledge of the document's genuineness and execution. See Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner & Co Inc., 896 F2d 1542, 1550-1551 (9th Cir. 1989). A writing is not authenticated simply by attaching it to an affidavit. Beyenne v. Coleman Security Services, Inc., 854 F2d 1179, 1182 (9th Cir. 1988). Here, there is no showing that Mayder has personal knowledge of the genuineness of the document.

OBJECTION NO. 6:

Verigy objects to and moves to strike paragraph 43, p. 13, line 25 through p. 44, line 3 of the Mayder Declaration, which states in part:

"There is no significant market...."

Grounds for Objection:

Verigy objects to the statements because there is no showing that Mayder has personal knowledge of any facts on which to base their conclusions. Declarations in support of a motion must be made by a witness having personal knowledge of the facts stated therein. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP") Rule 56(e). Moreover, it is insufficient for a witness simply to state that he or she has personal knowledge of the facts stated. Rather, the declaration itself must contain facts showing the declarant's connection with the matters stated therein, establishing the source of his or her information. Federal Rules of Evidence ("F.R.E.") Rule 602; see, United States v. Shumway, 100 F.3d 1093, 1104 (9th Cir. 1999).

Verigy further objects to the statement because it is speculative and should be excluded pursuant to F.R.E 403 (exclusion of relevant evidence based on grounds of prejudice, confusion or waste of time).

Verigy will respectfully request the court at the hearing on the motion to sustain the above objections and to strike the evidence referred to above.

OBJECTION NO. 7:

Verigy objects to and moves to strike paragraph 49 of the Mayder Declaration, at lines 13 through 16, which states in part:

"I have subsequently reviewed many existing patents and now believe"

Grounds for Objection:

Verigy objects to the statements because there is no showing that Mayder has personal knowledge of any facts on which to base his beliefs or conclusions in the statements. Declarations in support of a motion must be made by a witness having personal knowledge of the facts stated therein. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP") Rule 56(e). Moreover, it is insufficient for a witness simply to state that he or she has personal knowledge of the facts stated. Rather, the declaration itself must contain facts showing the declarant's connection with the matters stated therein, establishing the source of his or her information. Federal Rules of Evidence ("F.R.E.") Rule 602; see, United States v. Shumway, 100 F.3d 1093, 1104 (9th Cir. 1999).

Verigy further objects to the statements because they constitute opinion testimony, do not

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27 28 satisfy the requirements of F.R.E. 701, and should be excluded. Price v. Kramer, 200 F3d 1237, 1251 (9th Cir. 2000).

Verigy further objects to the statement as to Mayder's belief is not relevant evidence as defined by FRCP Rule 401, and should be excluded pursuant to FRCP Rule 403.

Verigy further objects to the statement because it is speculative and should be excluded pursuant to F.R.E. 403 (exclusion of relevant evidence based on grounds of prejudice, confusion or waste of time).

Verigy further objects to the statement because it constitutes opinion testimony, does satisfy the requirements of F.R.E. 701, and should be excluded. Price v. Kramer, 200 F3d 1237, 1251 (9th Cir. 2000).

Verigy will respectfully request the court at the hearing on the motion to sustain the above objections and to strike the evidence referred to above

B. Declaration of Richard O. Foster In Support Of Defendants' Response For Order To Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction ("Foster Declaration")

OBJECTION NO. 8:

Verigy objects to and moves to strike paragraph 4 of the Foster Declaration, which states:

"During 1994 and 1995, Anritsu was asked by Teradyne to provide certain modules which enhanced the capabilities of their testers. An internal strategic evaluation of this business opportunity revealed that Teradyne's business (and therefore Anritcu's) could be significantly impacted if additional switched (a technology already in use) were added to the probe cards thus offloading the burden from the expensive ATE testers. This would reduce the cost per channel for testing semiconductor wafers and chips. In this manner, more devices under test ("DUTS") could be tested with the same number of tester channels. Anritsu did not consider these ideas trade secrets because these techniques were well known and, in fact, were requested in the equipment being supplied to Teradyne by Anritsu."

Grounds for Objection:

Verigy objects to the statements because there is no showing that Mayder has personal knowledge of any facts on which to base the alleged facts in the statements regarding the initial personal knowledge of the facts stated therein. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP") Rule 56(e). Moreover, it is insufficient for a witness simply to state that he or she has personal knowledge of the facts stated. Rather, the declaration itself must contain facts showing the declarant's connection with the matters stated therein, establishing the source of his or her information. Federal Rules of Evidence ("F.R.E.") Rule 602; see, United States v. Shumway, 100

satisfy the requirements of F.R.E. 701, and should be excluded. Price v. Kramer, 200 F3d 1237, Verigy also objects to these statements because they are not relevant evidence as defined

by FRCP Rule 401, and should be excluded pursuant to FRCP Rule 403. Whether another manufacturer considers its ideas to be trade secrets is not probative of the issue of Verigy's trade secrets.

Verigy will respectfully request the court at the hearing on the motion to sustain the above objections and to strike the evidence referred to above.

C. Declaration of Frank Swiatowiec In Support Of Defendants' Response For Order To Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction ("Swiatowiec Declaration")

OBJECTION NO. 9:

Verigy objects to and moves to strike the first sentence of paragraph 5 lines $11 - 14 \frac{1}{2}$, of the Swiatowiec Declaration, which states:

"While at NanoNexus we did not consider our use of these resource sharing technologies trade secret because they were well known and used in the industry by probe card manufacturers (such as Teradyne – a Verigy competitor)."

Grounds for Objection:

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Verigy objects to the statement because it is not relevant evidence as defined by FRCP Rule 401, and should be excluded pursuant to FRCP Rule 403. Whether another company considers certain facts about its resource sharing technologies to be its trade secrets is not

probative of the issue of Verigy's trade secrets.

Verigy will respectfully request the court at the hearing on the motion to sustain the above objections and to strike the evidence referred to above.

D. Declaration of Thomas Schneck In Support Of Defendants' Response For Order To Show Cause Re Preliminary Injunction ("Schneck Declaration") OBJECTION NO. 10:

Verigy objects to and moves to strike the Schneck Declaration dated October 9, 2007 in its entirety.

Grounds for Objection:

During discovery, Defendants refused to produce communications with patent counsel Thomas Schneck or his law firm as well as the patent file wrappers on the ground of the attorney-client privilege and attorney work product. Mr. Schneck's declaration submitted in support of Defendants' opposition, however, then selectively disclosed information as to the history of the prosecution of a provisional patent and a utility patent, and offers legal opinions regarding them. After filing the Schneck declaration with it's selected documents and opinions, Defendants persisted in their refusal to produce the requested documents. On October 24, 2007 Mr. Pasquinelli, Defendants' counsel, served by email a revised privilege log listing hundreds of files sent or revised by Mr. Scheck or Mr. Sheer of his office. A copy of the October 24, 2007 email and received privilege log is attached as Exhibit 27 to the Declaration of Ms. Morton (Morton Dec 29 and Exhibit 27). The Schneck documents still being withheld from Plaintiff include numerous patent applications, a 3rd and 4th provisional, non-disclosure agreements with Honeywell, data sheet for Picasso, applications descriptions, and patent disclosures.

Verigy objects to the declaration because any probative value contained in the Schneck Declaration is outweighed by the prejudice to Verigy of its admission, and therefore the Schneck Declaration should be excluded pursuant to FRCP Rule 403. Defendants used the attorney-client privilege to shield information from disclosure, then used a subset of that allegedly privileged information to oppose Verigy's application for preliminary injunction, all without according Verigy the opportunity to take discovery from Mr. Schneck. Defendants should not be permitted

to benefit from information they withheld from discovery, and the Schneck Declarate excluded. Verigy will respectfully request the court at the hearing on the motion to sust objections and to strike the evidence referred to above. Dated: November 16, 2007 BERGESON, LLP By: /s/ John W. Fowler Attorneys for Plaintiff VERIGY US, INC.	
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